

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 26th April, 1883.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 21st April, states

Circulation,  
copies 200.

The proposed reduction of the frontier force. that it would seem that since the termination of the late Kábul war

the question of the reduction of the frontier force has been under the consideration of the Government. But obviously such a measure would be very impolitic. In the first place, although the Government has itself placed Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán on the throne of Kábul, it would be a great mistake on its part to trust him. The Afgháns enjoy no good reputation for gratitude and loyalty. The conduct of the former Amírs should serve as a warning to us. Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán is said to have repeatedly told his friends in open darbár that he stands between two enemies, meaning Russia and England, and that consequently they should be always ready for any emergency. When he openly calls us an enemy, it would be the height of folly to have confidence in him. Secondly, the Russians are making steady progress in Central Asia. Under these circumstances we would advise the Government to increase the strength of the frontier force



and not to reduce it. A large portion of the garrison at the British cantonments in native states might be withdrawn without danger and sent to the frontier.

The same paper states that the Hindus are a very industrious, patient and loyal people. Look at the cultivators, who are mostly Hindus. They work hard at the fields from morning to evening, but still they are in great distress and manage with difficulty to keep their bodies and souls together. If they were to give up cultivation, the whole Indian population would starve. Although the Hindus are such a useful people, their claims are overlooked by Government. The subordinate judicial and executive services are filled with Musalmáns. The fact of the matter is that Government fears Musalmáns, and therefore it always readily shows every consideration to them. They lately complained that they had not a fair share of Government posts. But their complaint is unfounded. Considering the proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu population, the Musalmáns enjoy more than a fair share of the loaves and fishes of Government. Moreover, if they do not acquire education and qualify themselves for the public service, they are themselves to blame.

The same paper publishes a communication from one Kámtá Prasád. The writer states that it appears that the Adjutant-General for the Indian Army has issued an order prohibiting the admission of lower classes of people to the army, and that he has included Káyasths among the lower classes. The writer remarks that the Adjutant-General for the Army cannot but be supposed to have done this through ignorance, and argues that according to Hindu religious books the Káyasths are Kshattris, as has been clearly proved by Munshi Káli Prasád, Pleader of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, in his pamphlet called the Káyasth Ethnology. Rájá Lachhman Singh, Deputy Collector, represented Káyasths as



Súdrás in his history of Bulandshahr, but he was afterwards obliged to correct his statement. The writer also refers to six decisions of Civil Courts in which Káyasths were declared to be Kshattris, and calls upon Káyasth Associations to take steps to have the Adjutant-General's mistake in question corrected ; otherwise it may do a great deal of harm to them in future.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 21st April, states that Maulvi Altáf Ali is munsif at

Circulation,  
900 copies.

Some native officers, who are related to each other, employed at the same places in the Amritsar division.

Tarantáran, Amritsar, and his son, Maulvi Ausáf Ali, is tahsildár there.

Likewise, Maulvi Muhammad Shafi and his brother, Maulvi Muhammad Ikrám, are munsif and tahsildár respectively at Siálkot. Hitherto native officers, who were related to each other, were not posted to the same place. But fortunately for the native officers of the Amritsar division, remarks the editor ironically, this restriction, which must have been a source of great inconvenience to them, has been removed by Colonel McMahon, and for this they ought to feel very grateful to them. Sir Charles Aitchison would confer a great favour on native officers if he extended Colonel McMahon's principle to the whole province and posted all these officers, who were related to each other, to the same places.

The same paper expresses great satisfaction that the Pan-

The examination of police officers in the Panjáb.

jab Government has fixed an examination for District Superintendents of Police and has advised the Inspector-General of Police to avail himself of a future opportunity to fix an examination for inspectors and deputy inspectors. We hope Sir Charles Aitchison will introduce many other such necessary reforms to increase the efficiency of administration before the expiration of his term of office. The District Superintendents of Police have generally received some education, but many inspectors and deputy inspectors are quite illiterate.



Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilās* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, complains that the tax levied by Government from the Pandās of Gayā. from the Pandās at Gayā for the houses set apart by them for the use of pilgrims is most unjust and presses severely on them. Of course they accept presents from the pilgrims, but they charge the latter no rent for the use of their houses.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 18th April, complains that the Law Lecturer at Lahore has prohibited natives, or rather Hindus and Musalmāns, from entering his room with their shoes on. Europeans and even native converts and Jews are exempt from the prohibition. As this restriction is based on a distinction of religion and not of race, it was recently about to lead to a quarrel, which was, however, happily avoided.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nār* (Lahore), of the 18th April, refers to the misconduct of Sardār Haidar Jang, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwalla, towards a native pleader, named Jiwan Kishan.

The alleged misconduct of Sardār Haidar Jang, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwalla, towards a pleader.

When the pleader lately entered the Sardār's Court with his shoes on, the Sardār ordered him to put off his shoes. He left the Court and reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, who drew the Sardār's attention to the Resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject. The matter did not end here. When the pleader again had an occasion to go to the Sardār's Court, the latter abused him in the most indecent terms and expelled him from Court. The writer quotes Circular No.  $\frac{51}{2417}$ , of the 13th July, 1872, by which the Panjāb Government warned native officers that the use of abusive language would involve dismissal, and urges that the Government should make an example of the Sardār. It appears from the *Koh-i-Nār*, of the 21st April, that the Sardār offered a written apology to the pleader on the 15th



April at the house of Rai Gopál Dás, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in public. The pleader accepted the apology and agreed to withdraw the prosecution. The editor approves of the amicable settlement of the quarrel, but still considers the transfer of the Sardár from Gujranwalla to some other place necessary.

A correspondent of the *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 24th April, complains that an officer in Farukhábád has prepared a list of the men whom he desires to dismiss.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The dismissal of some native officials in Farukhábád.

The list contains no less than 45 names, and of these he already unjustly dismissed five men, viz., one *amin*, one *ahl-i-mad*, one sub-inspector of police, and two constables. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner of Agra will take their case into consideration when they appeal to him.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 18th April, refers to the report which Mr. Warburton, the

Circulation,  
310 copies.

The arbitrary proceedings of the police.

District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, who has lately been employed on special duty in the Dacoiti and Thagi Department in the North-Western Provinces, has submitted to Government, and in which he complains that there is conclusive evidence to show that over thirty persons, who were convicted of dacoity in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and some of whom are still under sentence of imprisonment for life at the Andamans, were quite innocent, and that the real culprits have hitherto evaded justice. The editor remarks that it may be naturally inferred from these unfortunate disclosures that the police often get innocent persons convicted and punished, and urges that Government should adopt some effectual measures to protect the people from this tyranny and oppression of the police.

The Pesháwar correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 21st April, complains of the improper assessment of the income-tax at Pesháwar. The assessors have

Circulation  
450 copies.

The improper assessment of the income-tax at Pesháwar.



exempted well-to-do persons, while they have assessed poor persons.

A correspondent of the *Mumtazu-l-Akhbar* (Bára Banki), of the 16th April, complains that in Sadhpur, Saháwar and Madram the late rabi crops in some villages in Etah by the fall of hailstones. rabi crops were almost entirely destroyed by the fall of hailstones on the 3rd and 4th March last. The district officers are engaged in making enquiries as to the extent of the injury. The writer is of opinion that the revenue instalment for the rabi should be remitted. The mere postponement of the payment of the instalment will not do.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 25th April, states that last week there was a great deal of discussion in Parliament about Indian affairs. The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone contradicted the rumour which had been spread by some English newspapers as to the intended resignation by Lord Ripon of his office. Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy, severely attacked the policy of the present Government of India. His attack was chiefly directed against the local self-government scheme and the Native Jurisdiction Bill. Those who are acquainted with his system of administration will not at all be surprised at his criticisms. He regards local self-government as destructive of the fundamental principles of British rule in this country. But the Government has given no great power to us which might justify such an apprehension. Seeing that the spread of English education in this country has shown the natives what privileges they are entitled to and what legitimate means they are to adopt to acquire those privileges, Lord Ripon has decided to give them a share in the administration in order that they might continue to place full confidence in the Government. There is no doubt that if the Government did not now make this concession of its own accord, they would



ere long endeavour to wrest it from Government. Lord Ripon's Government has wisely anticipated them and avoided the crisis. As a matter of fact we are now qualified to be vested with more power. But when even this small concession has so much frightened our English brethren, what would their state of fear have been, had Lord Ripon's Government bestowed more power on us? The *Sadha* then proceeds to remark that Lord Ripon should not be frightened by the unreasonable clamour raised by narrow-minded Europeans against the Jurisdiction Bill, but he should remain firm and pass the measure. Such important reforms always meet with strong opposition at the hands of interested persons. Lord Ripon's one or two predecessors had also to encounter great opposition from Europeans in carrying out some measures, but fortunately they did not yield to their clamour. If they had yielded, they would have brought themselves into disrepute, and it is doubtful whether British rule would have lasted in this country.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 18th April, states that at last Lord Lytton too, the very mention of whose evil name sends a thrill of horror in the natives, has expressed his opinion about the proposed change in the criminal law. He ruled over us by the sword. Although we have not yet seen his speech, we can easily realize the nature of his comments, as we are well acquainted with his sentiments and feelings. He might have denounced Lord Ripon's administration in the most severe terms. The policy of Lord Lytton was diametrically opposed to that of Lord Ripon. The former pursued a policy of repression, while the latter does that of conciliation. Lord Lytton's Government made British rule quite obnoxious to natives. In fact they were induced to think that Her Majesty hated them as a mother does her step-children and that the royal proclamation of 1858 was only intended to deceive them. But Lord Ripon's Govern-



ment has succeeded in reassuring their minds. They have again begun to feel that the British Government has their best interests at heart, and pride themselves in being the subjects of such a Government.

Circulation,  
50 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th April, writing from Abbottabad, says that he hitherto refrained from commenting on the European agitation against the Native Jurisdiction Bill in the hope that it would soon cease when the aims and objects of the Bill came to be properly understood. But this has not been the case. The Viceroy and some other Members of the legislature fully explained the measure in their speeches, but some narrow-minded Europeans and Eurasians still persist in their opposition. The fact of the matter is that they are influenced by prejudice and are not amenable to reason. The writer considers it unnecessary to refer to the objects and reasons of the proposed change in the law, as they have already been clearly pointed out by Government. He cannot, however, help remarking that the change would prove a remedy for the diseased spleens of natives to some extent, and of course such a thing cannot be acceptable to the Europeans, who are accustomed to lay violent hands on the children of the soil. If the Bill were passed, a very small number of native magistrates would be empowered to try Europeans; and hence the unreasonableness of the clamour raised against the Bill is at once apparent. It appears that the opponents consider themselves to be better informed and more powerful than the Government of India and the Home Government, and threaten and abuse both Government and natives. They say that the measure is opposed to the Magna Charta, but what on earth has India to do with the Magna Charta? Do they regard India as a hen, natives as eggs, and Rājā Shiva Prasad as a cock who should roast the eggs for them? How long will they continue to think natives to be beyond the pale of mankind? With



regard to the indignation meeting lately held at Delhi, the two Messrs. Kirkpatrick regretted that the attendance was not so large as had been expected, but all Europeans are not narrow-minded like them. One of the principal objections urged against the Bill at the meeting was that it would be degrading to European ladies to appear before native magistrates. But it should be observed that respectable and educated European ladies commit no offences and have no occasion to attend a criminal court. Moreover, all Government officers, whether European or native, are bound to act in accordance with the law. If a native officer is guilty of misconduct towards a European, the latter can seek redress in an appellate court. The lower classes of Europeans, who consider it an indignity to attend a native court, ought to have prevented the Government at the outset from admitting natives to the higher ranks of the public service and expressly told it that they are only fit to be pank-pullers. There are many Europeans who have permanently settled in the country, and who have all sorts of dealings with natives every day. It is simply absurd that such men should consider it degrading to appear before native magistrates. Native magistrates, far from ill-treating Europeans, are sure to decide their cases with such care and impartiality that they will afterwards gladly resort to their courts. The objection as to the alleged ignorance on the part of native magistrates of European customs and manners is equally weak and unfounded. Natives acquire a knowledge of European customs by study and experience just as Europeans do that of native customs. The European agitators have raised subscriptions to oppose the measure, but they would do well to devote the money to a more useful purpose. It behoves the rulers to improve their relations with the children of the soil and not to make them worse. If the agitation is kept up by narrow-minded Europeans, the native public associations should submit memorials to the Government of India in support of the Bill.



Circulation.  
300 copies.

The *Wagdy-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 16th April, states that Europeans have established a committee to oppose the Bill and raised three lakhs of rupees by public subscription to defray the cost of the measures which the committee may deem fit to adopt in order to carry out that object. Even European ladies have decided to extend a helping hand to their husbands in this matter. It will be no exaggeration to say that the question of native jurisdiction has now acquired an importance equal to the greased cartridges that led to the mutiny of 1857. Hitherto the natives attached no great importance to the disabilities under which native magistrates labour, and which are no doubt a dark stain on the Indian criminal law. But since the introduction of the Bill into the legislature has brought the matter into prominence, they are very enthusiastic about it. If the disabilities in question are not removed, they would be grieved to the heart. The conduct of Europeans in connection with the Bill has convinced natives that they are very narrow-minded and selfish and look down upon them with contempt as slaves and a subject race. But natives contend that they are not slaves nor a subject race, but that they stand in the same position as the Irish and are entitled to the same rights and privileges. They now anxiously await the decision of Government. If, in deference to the feelings of its countrymen, Government drops the measure, they would come to form as bad an opinion of it as of Europeans in general, and their hearts would be alienated from it. They would of course still continue to profess lip loyalty as long as they thought that Government was strong enough to hold them in subjection by physical force. But no sooner were they convinced of its weakness than they would begin to denounce it openly. Under these circumstances the Government should not now be frightened by the opposition of its countrymen, but pass the measure in order that its prestige might not be lowered in the eyes of the children of the soil.



**The Mittra Vids** (Lahore), of the 23rd April, observes  
 The same.

Circulation  
 250 copies.

that Europeans say that if native magistrates were empowered to try Europeans, they would send even innocent Europeans to the jail. Such an argument only deserves to be laughed to scorn. In the presidency towns native magistrates have already exercised jurisdiction over Europeans for the last ten years, but has any of those magistrates ever done an injustice to a European? The natives of Ceylon resemble the natives of this country in almost every respect. When in Ceylon the jurisdiction of native magistrates has been extended over Europeans, there seems to be no reason why that privilege should be withheld from the natives in this country. It would seem that the opposition of Europeans to the measure is simply due to their narrow-mindedness and guilty conscience. They know very well that their conduct towards natives is far from satisfactory, and consequently they fear that if native magistrates were empowered to try them, they would not be able to abuse and assault natives with impunity.

**The Bhadratendu** (a new journal started at Muttra), for April, in regard to the European agitation against the Bill, remarks that

The same.  
 Europeans say that it would be an indignity to them to appear before native magistrates for trial. Many European officers serve under native officers. The civil suits of Europeans are already decided by native judges. Many Europeans are in the service of native chiefs, noblemen, and traders. In fact some natives have got European porters and coachmen. It is strange that, when these things are not regarded as degrading by Europeans, they should consider it an indignity to appear before native judges for trial. Moreover, a judge, whether a European or native, is, as it were, a representative of Her Majesty, and consequently it can be no indignity to any man to appear in his court. If Europeans are jealous of natives and do not like to see the latter rise in rank and



dignity, they ought to strike at the root of the evil, so to speak. They should abolish all schools and colleges, exclude natives from the Civil Service, &c.

The same paper states that several contemporaries have put the question "Who are you?" to Rájá Shiva Prasád and the Jurisdiction Bill.

Rájá Shiva Prasád. The *Bháratendu* will undertake to answer the question for him. He is Rájá Jaya Chandra of Kanauj, Umá Chand of Murshedabad notoriety, Bibhishan, the brother of Ráwan, the tutor to Mr. Branson, and so on.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad), of the 28th April, states that Europeans in this country are setting bad examples to the law-abiding natives. The burning of an effigy of Mr. Elbert by the Europeans of Coorg has been followed by the burning of the effigies of Rájá Shiva Prasád by natives at several places. When Mr. Branson abused natives, they also abused him in return. The two mischievous advertisements that appeared in the *Englishman* elicited similar advertisements in several native papers. The European troops threatened to surrender their arms. Had the native army demanded the grant of equal privileges for natives with Europeans under a similar threat, what fearful consequences would have followed. If, like the European tea-planters of Lukhimpur, natives refused to co-operate with Government in conducting the administration, Government would be exposed to no small inconvenience. Under these circumstances it is necessary that Government should prevent Europeans from setting such examples.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 9th April (received on the 24th idem), refers to the council or assembly which the Mahárája of Travancore has established in his State to assist him in conducting the administration. The council

Circulation,  
135 copies.



contains representatives of all classes of the people. The editor states that the Maharaja of Mysore and the Gaekwar of Baroda also intend to establish similar useful institutions, and asks other native chiefs to follow suit.

#### RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, makes two complaints in connection with the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway for the consideration of the Traffic Manager at Lahore:—(1) The water-carriers, attached to each station, for the supply of water to passengers, do not properly perform their duties. They generally give water only to a small number of passengers, especially to those who pay them something. This is chiefly owing to the circumstance that the native station-masters and other clerks employ them on their own private work, such as the preparation of their food, &c. (2) The railway employés abuse and ill-treat native passengers.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ngaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 23th April, highly approves of the objects and aims of the National Representative Committee lately established at London by Rájá Rámpál Singh and some other natives and asks well-to-do natives to render pecuniary aid to the committee. The editor also calls upon educated natives to establish associations in the different parts of this country, which should act in co-operation with the London Committee and supply it with the necessary information about the state of things here.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Kah-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 18th April, refers to a Native Association called the Indian National Society which has lately been established at Lahore by some educated natives. Each member has to sign an agreement which consists of 12

Circulation,  
450 copies.



clauses, by which he binds himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors, to use articles of Indian manufacture as far as possible, to teach at least one vernacular language to his wife, sons, daughters, &c., not to marry a boy over whom he has full control until he has completed his sixteenth year, and a girl until she has completed her twelfth year, and so forth.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Tātiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 13th April, gives a brief account of the late *Nauchandi* fair held at Meerut, highly praises Mr. F. N. Wright, the Collector, and makes the following observations for his consideration:—(1) No tax was levied from the Parsi Dramatic Company at the fair like other traders. On the contrary, the Fair Committee built a theatre at its own cost for the Company. The Company earns a great deal of money at the fair and is by no means entitled to such indulgences. (2) Furious riding and driving ought to be prohibited. One child was run over and killed by a carriage at the late fair. (3) Two children lost their lives by the severity of the police. It is said that, when fire-works were being let off on the night of Friday, a police officer drove the crowd backward like a flock of sheep and made a free use of a cow-hide. The result was that a boy and his sister, who had separated from their guardian, fell into a well and died. In the first place, the well, which was so dangerously situated, should have been covered. Secondly, nothing can be more unjust than to subject people to such ill-treatment at a public fair. It is to be hoped that the Collector will pay something to the parents of the children as damages, and warn the police against such misconduct in future. (4) The assignment of prizes in the case of specimens of caligraphy was not satisfactory. (5) Care should be taken to give prizes only to *bond fide* artisans. (6) Proper arrangements were not made for the distribution of prizes. Some persons have not yet got their prizes. All prizes should have been given at the *darbār*. (7) It is to be regretted that no editor as such was invited to



the darbár by the Collector. By-the-bye, even the Lieutenant-Governor overlooked the members of "the fourth estate" during his late visit to Meerut.

The Delhi correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 21st April, complains that fires in Paharganj, Delhi, have lately broken out almost every day in Paharganj, which is situated in the suburbs of Delhi, and within the last eleven days over three thousand huts have been burnt, a great deal of property destroyed and several lives lost. Thousands of men have been rendered houseless and have to bear all the inclemencies of the weather. To add to the misfortune of the people, the municipal committee has ordered that all thatched roofs should be removed from houses. It would be enough to order the householders to cover all thatched roofs with earth. The police should be always on the alert, and the municipal committee should get more fire-engines. Two engines are by no means sufficient for the requirements of such a large town. (The *Indraprasth Prakásh* (Delhi), of the 17th April, also refers to the frequent occurrence of fires in the town, and urges that the municipal committee should render relief to those who have been rendered houseless and also raise subscriptions for the purpose).

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Márwár Gazette*, of the 26th April, writing from Dhámpur, Bijnor, complains that many fires have lately occurred in Dhámpur, and urges that some additional *bhish-tis* (water-carriers) should be employed during the hot weather to extinguish fires.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 21st April, publishes the translation of the national anthem into Urdu verse, made by Bábu Bakhshi Rám Dás, who has for some years past prepared an Urdu translation of the Panjáb Administration Reports, and approves of it. He has also translated the anthem into

Circulation,  
250 copies.



Gurmukhi. (The translations of the anthem have been also published by several other papers.)

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, states that a strange rumour is prevalent among the Musalmáns at Lahore. It is believed that a proclamation has been issued by Muhammad Saleh, an attendant at the shrine of the Prophet at Medina, in which he states that the Prophet appeared to him one day and told him that, as sin had largely increased among his followers, the sun would rise in the west and set in the east at the end of the current year; that next year the letters of the Quran would disappear; that the people would suffer from all sorts of evils; that only those who refrained from sin would be saved, and so forth. The editor remarks that the rumour is utterly false and appears to have been spread by some Indian Musalmán himself, apparently with a view to induce his co-religionists to refrain from sin. But the practice is opposed to the Muhammadan religion and is also objectionable on the ground that such rumours cause great anxiety to the people. The propagation of such disquieting rumours should be strictly prohibited by Government. (The rumour has been referred to by several other papers.)



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asiab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	1883. April 21st ...	1883. April 22nd ...	150 copies.
2	<i>Asiab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly ...	Diván Bútá Singh, ...	" 18th, 20th & 23rd.	" 21st 23rd 26th respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	" 14th & 21st	" 20th & 25th	196 "
4	<i>Ainu-l-Akhbár</i>	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Diláwar Ali ...	" 16th	" 20th	134 "
5	<i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrir Husain Khán.	" 17th	" "	100 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Ám</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukaud Rám ...	" 18th & 21st	" 21st & 24th respectively.	1,800 "
7	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Fakhrul-din ...	" 17th	" 22nd	84 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Kae ...	" 21st & 24th	" 24th & 26th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by the Govt.)
9	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	23rd	26th	98 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Ditto ...	Chandan Lal ...	" 21st	" 25th	141 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Nuru-l-din ...	" "	" 24th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by the Govt.)
12	<i>Anwáru-l-Akhbár</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	14th	21st	230 copies.
13	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly, ...	Mirzá Khán ...	" 21st	" 24th	110 "
14	<i>Bhátendu</i>	Muttra ...	Hindí	Monthly ...	Sri Radha Charan ...	For April	" 26th	" "
15	<i>Dubdaba-i-Qaisarí</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	April 21st	" 23rd	200 "
16	<i>Dabdu-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muhammád Husain, ...	" 23rd	" 25th	390 "



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
17	<i>Delli Punch</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	April 18th	April 20th	310 copies.
18	<i>Desh Upkarak</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Rām	" 21st	" 24th	...
19	<i>Gour Kāyasth</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Monthly	Sankata Parshad	For April	" 26th	...
20	<i>Growse Gazette</i>	... B ul a n d - shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Sabāi	April 20th	" 24th	40 "
21	<i>Gurmukh Akhbār</i>	... Lahore ...	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 21st	" 25th	...
22	<i>Indian Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Sri Krishn Chander,	" 16th	" 22nd	...
23	<i>Indraprasth Prakāsh,</i>	... Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Rudra Datta	" 17th	" "	...
24	<i>Islām</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	" 20th	" 23rd	330 "
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasād	" 18th & 21st	" 21st & 24th respectively.	200 "
26	<i>Jalwa-i-Tūr</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lāl	" 24th	" 26th	90 "
27	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 22nd	" 25th	125 "
28	<i>Kārnānuch</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb,	" 23rd	" "	250 "
29	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	" 20th	" 20th	341 "
30	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	... Benares ...	Hindī	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	" 16th	" 21st	350 "
31	<i>Khair Khudā-i-Oudh,</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Khairāti Lāl	" 15th	" 23rd	20 "
32	<i>Khair Khudā-i-Pan-jāb.</i>	... Gujra- wāla.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lāl	" 20th	" 24th	600 "
33	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwād Ali	" 18th & 21st	" 21st & 23rd respectively.	450 copies (In- cluding 100 copies taken by the Govt.)



34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Iqbálul-dín	11th	...	...	...	165	copies.
35	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	24th	...	...	...	...	...
36	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás	"	...	...	...	300	"
37	Márwár Gazette	Jodhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	16th	...	...	...	100	"
38	Alashkr-i-Qáisar	Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	24th	...	...	...	175	"
39	Matla-i-Nár	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bekhsh	20th	...	...	...	40	"
40	Máttá-i-Nár	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Tasadduq Husain	23rd	...	...	...	100	"
41	Mazharul-Zivád	Meerut	Hindi-Urdú,	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	24th	...	...	...	828	copies (including 50 copies taken by the Govt.)
42	Máhr-i-Darakshshán,	Delhi	Urdú	Weekly	Nusrat Ali Khan	16th	...	...	...	180	copies.
43	Máhr-i-Námroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	22nd	...	...	...	140	"
44	Mitra Vilás	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rám	23rd	...	...	...	250	"
45	Mustá-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	20th	...	...	...	200	"
46	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	"	...	...	...	...	...
47	Mumtazu-l-Akhdár	Bara Banki	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	16th	...	...	...	160	"
48	Municipal Guide	Agrá	Hindi-Urdú,	Monthly	Ali Ján	For April	...	...	...	75	"
49	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Urdú	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	April 15th	...	...	...	150	"
50	Náiyar-i-Ázim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	23rd	...	...	...	175	"
51	Najnu-l-Akhdár	Kárawah	Ditto	Ditto	Káhu-llah Khán	24th	...	...	...	150	"
52	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratáp Krishna	20th	...	...	...	150	"
53	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	23rd	...	...	...	325	"
54	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihári Lal	17th & 24th	...	...	...	92	"
55	Nár-Afshán	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	19th	...	...	...	750	"
56	Nár-i-Baddún	Badaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	...	...	...	250	"
57	Náru-l-Abad	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	15th	...	...	...	120	copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
58	Náru-l-Anwár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	21st	...	...	...	349	copies.
59	Nusratu-l-Akhdár	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	16th	...	...	...	180	"
60	Nyáya-Sudha	Hardá	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Básdeo Bhaskar	25th	...	...	...	400	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasād	1883. April 20th to 26th	1883. April 20th to 26th (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
62	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	17th	20th	450 copies.
63	<i>Panjāb Akhbār</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	18th & 21st	21st & 24th respectively.	250 "
64	<i>Panjāb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	14th & 21st	21st & 26th respectively.	150 "
65	<i>Patialā Akhbār</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	23rd	26th	300 "
66	<i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>	... Allahabad,	Hindī	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	...	24th	700 "
67	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	20th	23rd	70 "
68	<i>Rafāh-i-Ām</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	16th	22nd	600 "
69	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	19th & 23rd	20th & 24th respectively.	450 "
70	<i>Ratn Prakāsh</i>	... Ratlam	Hindi and Urdū.	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	5th & 12th	23rd & 23rd respectively.	400 "
71	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore	Urdū	Ditto	Nathu Rām	23rd	25th	700 "
72	<i>Riyāzu-l-Akbbār</i>	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizām Ahmad	22nd	24th	275 "
73	<i>Subhā Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	21st	23rd	120 "
74	<i>Sādiqu-l-Akbbār</i>	... Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarkā Nāth	19th	22nd	320 "
75	<i>Sāhas</i>	... Allahabad,	Bengali	Ditto	Rajni Kānt Basu	23rd	25th	300 "
76	<i>Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar.</i>	... Udaipur	Hindī	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	16th	21st	200 "



77	<i>Sattya Prakāśh</i>	... Bareilly,	Hindī-Urdū,	Monthly	... Bishan Lal M.A. ...	For February	...	...
78	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdū	Tri-monthly	... Ahmad Husain ...	April 20th	...	120
79	<i>Shoh-i-Oudh</i>	.. Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Tasawwar Husain ...	" "	...	100
80	<i>Shula-i-Tūr</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Ibrāhim.	" 24th	...	175
81	<i>Tahzīb</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Rāhat Ali Khān ...	" 19th	...	90
82	<i>Tibyānu-l-Akhhār</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	... Muhammad Ali ...	" 23rd	...	110
83	<i>Tātiya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	... Willāyat Ali ...	" 23rd	...	150
84	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	Daily	... Gyān Chand ...	" 17th to 23rd	...	900
85	<i>Vritt Dhār</i>	... Dhār ...	Marathi	Weekly	... Hari Bhāskar ...	" 9th & 16th	respectively.	135
86	<i>Waqtāya-i-Ālam</i>	... Ghāzipur,	Urdū	Ditto	... Sirāju-l-din Ahmad,	" 16th & 23rd	respectively.	300

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 30th April, 1883.

PRIYA DĀS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.







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